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# 生态学理论与技术创新引领我国热带、亚热带海洋生态研究与保护

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摘要 中国科学院大亚湾海洋生物综合实验站在30余年长期生态监测与研究的基础上,揭示了核电站温排水不会影响大亚湾生态系统的变化趋势,解决了国际上有关核电站温排水对生态系统影响与否的长期争论,推动交叉新学科"计量海洋生态学"的发展;阐明了南海区域海洋生物种群多样性与生产机制,推动了生物海洋学发展;揭示了台风、海啸等引发的突发性藻华过程的三维结构与生消规律,拓展了遥感技术在海洋生态学研究中的应用;揭示了红树林氧化酶系统、II型金属硫蛋白和CBF/DREB2等基因抗逆境分子生态学机制,引领了国际红树林分子生态学研究;提高了我国海洋生态保护和生物资源利用技术的研究水平,推动了我国海洋生态保护与海洋生物高技术产业跨越发展。该站研究成果奠定了我国热带、亚热带海域生态系统演变过程与规律的理论基础,在国内外产生了重要影响,为我国海洋生态环境保护与生物资源可持续发展提供了重要的理论基础和技术支撑。

关键词 海洋生态系统,人类活动,长期定位监测研究,生物资源可持续利用与保护

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海洋生态系统是地球上最大、最有价值且又是最为脆弱的生态系统之一。全球海洋面积约占地球表面积的70%,体积约占生物圈的95%,是地球上最大的资源库,又称之为"蓝色海洋宝库"。由于人类活动的影响,近海生态环境的演变与退化已成为全球性的问题。例如,近年来近海赤潮的频频发生、厄尔尼诺现象等。特别是自20世纪80年代中期以来,随着我

国经济发展的重心推向沿海地区,中国沿岸开始经历快速的工业化、城市化过程<sup>[1,2]</sup>。我国沿岸海洋生态系统遭到严重破坏,尤其沿岸典型河口、海湾等均遭到不同程度的人类活动的胁迫。我国沿海地区以13%国土面积,承载了全国40%多的人口,创造了60%以上的国内生产总值(GDP),特别是近海生态系统已成为国家缓解资源环境压力的重要地带,然而经济和人

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口的增长对我国近海环境的胁迫作用也越来越大<sup>[3]</sup>。 在此背景下,中国科学院大亚湾海洋生物综合实验站 (以下简称"大亚湾站")应运而生。1984年,位于深 圳大鹏半岛东侧的大亚湾站正式建成;迄今为止已经 开展了大亚湾监测、研究、示范等科研工作30余年。

### 1 阐明了大亚湾生态系统对环境变化的响应 与适应机制

依据大亚湾30余年长期生态监测与研究,提出了海洋微表层快速交换新观点,阐明了大亚湾海域低营养盐和高生产力之谜<sup>[4]</sup>,提出了大亚湾生态环境动态变化模式:大亚湾海域由贫营养状态发展到中营养且局部已发现有富营养化的趋势,氮磷比(N:P)平均值由20世纪80年代的1:1.5上升到近年的>50,大亚湾营养盐限制因子已由20世纪80年代的N限制过渡到90年代后期的P限制,到近年来硅(Si)和P交替限制,打破了近十几年来一直P限制的结论,生物资源趋于小型化,生物资源衰退,揭示了大亚湾海域主要是受人类活动驱动的复合生态系统<sup>[1,2]</sup>;通过大亚湾生态系统的物理-化学-生物耦合<sup>[2,5-7]</sup>,揭示了核电站温排水对大亚湾核电站周围海域的生态环境存在一定影响,但不会影响大亚湾生态系统的变化趋势,无机氮磷比(TIN:P)是驱动大亚湾生态系统变化的关键驱动因子,解决了国际上有关核电

站温排水对生态系统影响与否的长期争论<sup>[1,2,5,7]</sup>; 受中广核工程设计有限公司委托,开展岭澳核电厂三期工程核电厂与大鹏新区国家级海洋生态文明示范区相互影响研究,根据压力-状态-响应(PSR)模型计算分析可知,如增加2台机组的运行,对大亚湾海洋生态文明建设的影响仍处于6台机组运行时的水平,从而建立了核电项目对海洋生态文明影响的评价体系,为促进国家大型沿岸工业区域海洋生态文明建设提供了依据,减少了国家对核电站的双倍投入(图1)。

利用化学计量学的方法评估人类活动对大亚湾海域影响,证实了人类活动增加打破了中国近岸水体营养盐平衡这一重要发现<sup>[8]</sup>,在识别人类活动与自然过程对近海生态环境变化的影响与贡献方面得到了国际上的肯定,该成果被 Nature China 作为亮点工作报道(图 2a),先后多次获世界能源领域权威奖项埃尼奖(Eni Award)提名;发现了大亚湾北部养殖水体影响海域占大亚湾海域 1/3 以上的面积,而其他海域主要是受外海水影响,首次区分了人类活动与自然变化对大亚湾海域生态环境影响与贡献。所建立的计量海洋生态学的方法与技术<sup>[5-7,9,10]</sup>、生态模型<sup>[8,10]</sup>已被国际上广泛采用<sup>[11,12]</sup>,建立了计量海洋生态学的理论体系,出版了国际上首部《计量海洋生态学》专著,催生了计量海洋生态学交叉新学科(图 2b)。

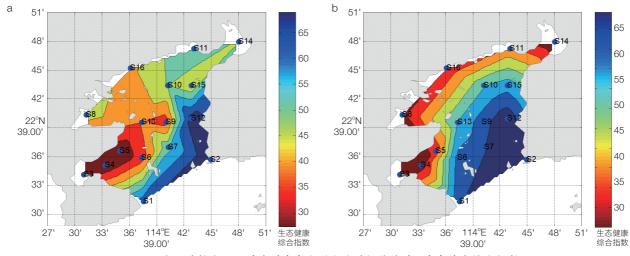


图 1 大亚湾核电项目对海洋生态文明影响的评价体系 - 生态健康综合指数

(a) 2000年之前; (b) 2018年现状



图 2 论文被 Nature China 评述 (a) 和《计量海洋生态学》 专著 (b)

## 2 揭示南海区域海洋生物种群多样性与生产 机制

提出并验证了"珊瑚礁高效营养生态泵"概念 (图3)<sup>[13]</sup>,阐释了河口、海湾和陆架海区浮游生物功能群结构与生产过程<sup>[14]</sup>;证实了痕量金属在不同食物链传递过程的显著差异性<sup>[15]</sup>;揭示了海洋无脊椎动物幼虫附着变态过程和调控机制<sup>[16]</sup>;开拓了柳珊瑚、笛鲷属分子辨识技术和马氏珠母贝遗传多样性研究,首次建立了3种海水鱼类的能量收支方程<sup>[17]</sup>;首次摸清了华南沿岸海草种类、地理分布及其环境状况<sup>[18]</sup>,建立了比较完善的海草生态系统管理体系,编制了《中国海草保护行动计划》等。研究成果充实了海洋生态系统与生物多样性研究内涵,丰富了海洋生态学理论,推动了生物海洋学发展,为海洋生物多样性保护和生物资源可持续利用提供重要科学依据。

## 3 阐明了南海及临近海域藻华形成演变过程 及其调控机制

首次提出"南海西部强风—上升流—藻华"形成演变的动力理论与概念模型,揭示季风与气候变化对藻华过程的调控机理,阐述南海常态藻华格局及其演变特征(图 4a)<sup>[19]</sup>。率先研究海啸等海洋灾害的生态效应,揭示台风、海啸等引发的突发性藻华过程的三维结构与生

消规律;揭示了东南亚季风变动对南海浮游植物、营养盐以及碳循环影响机制<sup>[20]</sup>。系统分析南海有害藻华的时空分布特征与机理,提出相应的灾害风险评估与应急管理体系<sup>[21]</sup>,在国际上出版首部有关台风研究专著 Typhoon Impact and Crisis Management <sup>[22]</sup>。揭示了发生赤潮时的红色中缢虫与其体内隐藻(Teleaulax amphioxeia)的共生机制,提出了"红色中缢虫培育隐藻"的共生新模式(图 4b),成果发表在《美国科学院院刊》上<sup>[23]</sup>,被评为2016年中国海洋与湖沼十大科技进展。

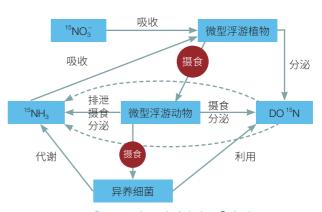


图 3 "珊瑚礁高效营养生态泵"概念图

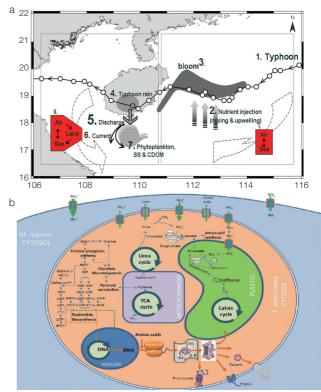


图 4 台风突发性藻华过程 (a) 和红色中缢虫与其体内隐藻 营养物质输送机制 (b)

# 4 揭示红树林逆境生理生化特征及其分子生态学机制

从红树林湿地中分离纯化得到多株高效降解菌株 [24],其中 A. caviae W II、A. punctata T II 能够高效降解萘、蒽和芘,P. aeruginosa Gs降解 3-甲基吲哚,生化途径为:3-甲基吲哚→吲哚-3-羧酸→3-羟基吲哚→CO<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O;首次阐明了 Comamonas acidovorans FY1对邻苯二甲酸二酯的生物降解途径,阐明了厌氧和非厌氧条件下环境微生物参与降解特定有机污染物机理,提出了环境微生物对湿地有机污染物生物降解途径以及湿地微生物酶促还原铬(VI)脱毒反应机理等 [25],为受损滨海湿地微生物生态修复提供基础科学依据。

阐明了抗氧化酶系统、植物螯合肽等在红树林抗重金属中的解毒作用,揭示了污染胁迫下红树植物抗氧化酶和脂质过氧化反应机制<sup>[26,27]</sup>,论文<sup>[26]</sup>获 Elsevier出版社"中国大陆学者环境科学类杂志 2005—2010 年度最高引用奖"(图5);发现了红树林 II 型金属硫蛋白系统等,从生理和分子水平上揭示了抗氧化酶系统、II 型金属硫蛋白和 CBF/DREB2 基因等在重金属、低温等逆境条件下红树林调控机理<sup>[27-31]</sup>,解决了长期困扰海洋生态学家有关红树林抗逆机理的问题,为红树林湿地植物生态修复提供了基础理论依据(图6)。

# 5 肩负社会责任、推进科技资源共享,为周 边地区、相关领域的科技创新、区域发展 与生态保障等提供重要支撑

在区域发展方面,利用大亚湾站多年对核电站生态环境监测和对大亚湾生态系统影响研究成果(图7),参与国内新建核电站(如福建漳州核电站、广西防城港核电站和广东阳江核电站等)生态监测提供服务、拟建核电站设计和选址(岭澳核电三期等)提供决策和咨询,提供了大量第一手资料和科技支撑。

在地方养殖业发展方面,在"海洋863"项目

"珍珠贝多倍体育种"等支持下,在国内最先开展了合浦珠母贝三倍体和四倍体育种研究(图 8a),培育出三倍体群体苗 4 000 万个,其中三倍体最高可达 70%;培育出四倍体群体 2 000 多个,其中四倍体占 1.7%。1998—2000 年在大鹏澳海滩放流中间培育的紫海胆人工苗合计约 11 万粒,放流 1 年后壳径达到 4 cm 左右,2 年后壳径达到 5 cm 左右。我们在国内较早开展了华南东风螺(Babylonia lutosa)和方斑东风螺(B.arealata)的人工育苗研究,已培育出 2.2 万

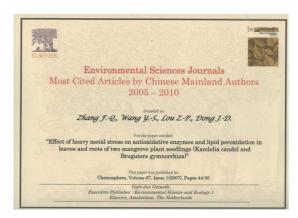


图 5 "中国大陆学者环境科学类杂志 2005—2010 年度最高引用奖"

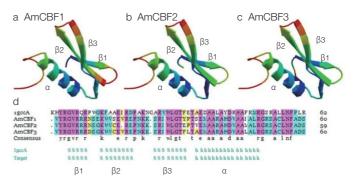


图 6 白骨壤 CBF1 (a) , 2 (b) 和 3 (c) 三维结构

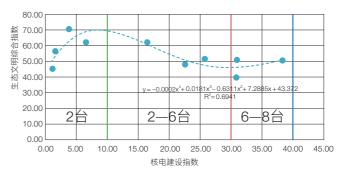


图 7 大亚湾核电项目对区域海洋生态文明的影响

个华南东风螺稚贝,0.8万个方斑东风螺苗种投放市 场。率先引进凡纳滨对虾(南美白对虾)到华南沿海 (图 8b),建立了规模化全人工繁育技术,创建了 对虾集约化防病养殖模式及技术体系并在养殖生产中 应用,创造社会经济效益1000多亿元,养殖产量占 全国对虾产量的80%,占全世界产量的40%,使我国 成为全球最大的养殖对虾生产国。"863"项目"军 曹鱼人工繁殖及规模育苗技术研究"解决了国内军曹 鱼生产性全人工繁殖与苗种培育的关键技术, 从而结 束了苗种完全依赖进口的历史,军曹鱼规模化养殖技 术与示范已覆盖广东、广西和海南等省区, 直接经济 效益已超过100亿元(图9)。依托台站先后选育出 凡纳滨对虾"中科1号"和"正金阳1号"、马氏珠 母贝新品"南科1号"、牡蛎"华南1号"等新品种 (图10),这些新品种推广应用将对我国海水养殖业 的持续、稳定和健康发展起到极大的推动作用,丰富 了海洋生物资源学和生态学理论,提高了我国海洋生 物资源利用技术的研究水平,推动了我国海洋生物高 技术产业跨越式发展。

在区域生态保护方面,提交了8部关于海洋生态 环境与保护的国家报告,建立了红树林生态系统评价 与修复技术<sup>[32]</sup>,为近海生态修复奠定了理论基础和技



图 8 珍珠贝多倍体 (a) 和凡纳滨对虾 (b)





图 9 军曹鱼育苗与示范基地

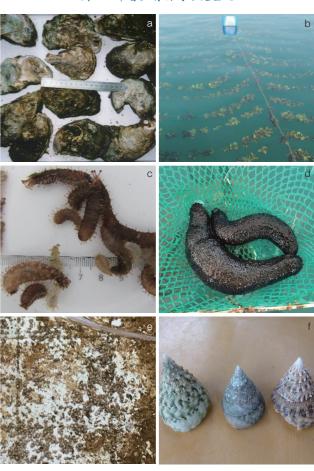


图 10 牡蛎 (a,b) 、海参 (c,d) 和马蹄螺 (e,f) 的人工 繁殖及規模育苗

术支持。在广东湛江和南沙、浙江温州等地建立了红树林生态修复技术试验示范区 15 000 多亩,每年生态效益约 7 亿元<sup>[33]</sup>,依托台站促成了与马来西亚理科大学、斯里兰卡卢胡纳大学和巴基斯坦拉斯贝拉大学等"一带一路"沿线国家的科技合作,将生态修复技术推广至马来西亚牛拉河口、巴基斯坦玛里尔河口等(图 11)。

#### 6 结语

大亚湾站自 1984 年建站以来,始终坚持长期生态学监测、研究、示范与服务的宗旨,面向国家海洋生态文明建设、"一带一路"建设等国家重大需求及海洋科学学科前沿,取得了一系列重要成果,为我国近海生态环境保护与生物资源可持续发展提供了重要的理论与技术支撑。近 5 年以大亚湾站为研究平台,先后获得国家重点研发计划项目(或国家"973"项

目)、国家自然基金重点(面上)项目、国家科技支撑计划项目(课题)、国家"863"项目(课题)和各类人才项目(课题)共118项。获国家自然科学奖二等奖、省部级一等奖7项;发表研究论文370篇,其中SCI收录论文318篇;授权专利(包括软件)75项,出版专著(专刊)9部,并培养了一批海洋生态学、海洋生物学和海洋环境科学等研究的优秀人才。

独特的区位优势、完善的科学研究设施、长期历 史数据的积累和丰硕的成果产出,大亚湾站已成为国 内外知名的海洋科学研究基地,坚信大亚湾站未来必 将成为国际一流水平的海洋生态学长期综合观测与研 究平台以及生物资源可持续性研究与创新示范基地, 为我国海洋生态环境保护和海洋经济可持续发展作出 更大贡献,助力国家海洋生态文明建设,推动"一带 一路"重大倡议建设和发展。



广东省湛江市仙来村



浙江省温州市霓屿乡



巴基斯坦玛里尔河口



马来西亚牛拉河口

图 11 红树林生态修复示范区

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# **Ecological Theory and Technological Innovations Guide Marine Ecology Research and Protection in Tropical and Subtropical Areas of China**

WANG Youshao SUN Cuici WANG Yutu SONG Xingyu SUN Lihua SUN Fulin

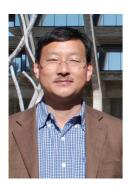
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Guangzhou 510301, China )

**Abstract** Based on the long-term ecological monitoring and research for more than 30 years, it has been revealed that the sea water from the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plant will not affect the changing trend of the Daya Bay ecosystem, and has also solved the long-term debate about the impact for waste warm water from nuclear power plants on the Daya Bay ecosystem in the world. The research has also promoted the development of the new interdisciplinary—Quantitative Marine Ecology. Population diversity and production

mechanism in the South China Sea have been clarified, and also promoted the development of bio-oceanography. The three-dimensional structure of sudden algal blooms and formation & vanishing mechanisms have been revealed that they are caused by typhoons and tsunamis, and have also expanded the application of remote sensing technology in marine ecology research. It has been revealed that molecular ecological mechanisms of mangroves involved in the response to heavy metal and chilling for oxidase system, type II metallothionein and *CBF/DREB2* genes, and the research has been leading the international mangrove molecular ecology. It has been improved for the research level of marine ecological protection and utilization of biological resources in China, and promoted to the new stage of development of marine ecological protection and marine biological high-tech industry in China. The research results have also laid a theoretical foundation for the evolution process and law of marine ecosystems in tropical and subtropical sea areas in China, and have an important impact both in and outside of China. It will provide the important theoretical basis and technical support for the protection of marine ecological environment and the sustainable development of biological resources in China.

**Keywords** marine ecosystem, human activities, long-term monitoring and research, sustainable utilization and protection of biological resources



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